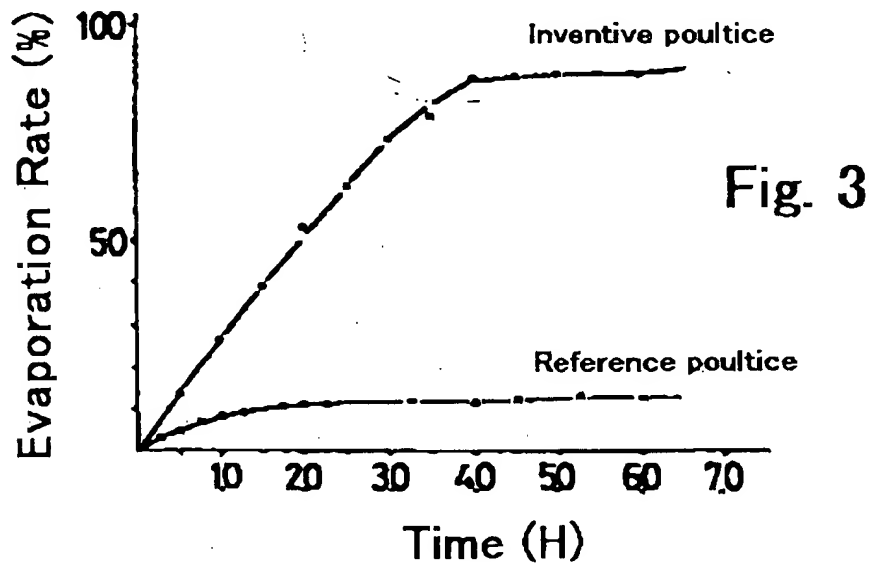


Evidence for lack of motivation to combine '614 and '014

(a) Fig. 3 of '614 indicates that the water evaporation heat of the adhesive disclosed therein is more than 29.1 cal as calculated above.

Fig. 3 with English translation for the wordings in the figure is set forth below.



(b) Poultice tested

The inventive adhesive tested in '614 as above was obtained as follows:

0.5 g/100cm² of Sunwet IM-300 that can contain several hundred times amount of water with regard to its own weight, which was sprinkled on polyethylene non-woven was sandwiched with another non-woven. Water vapor was blown thereon, dried, and the resultant product was fixed by subjecting it to an emboss roll, cut into 9 cm × 34 cm and the four edges were heat-sealed to obtain the support body.

Ten parts of polystyrene gum, three parts of rosin and 15 parts of liquid paraffin was heated to 140 °C in nitrogen gas flux for dissolving. The resultant product was cooled to 120 °C, after which 1.5 parts of salicylic acid, 1.0 part of menthol and 1.0 part of campher was mixed while stirring in nitrogen gas flux to obtain the medical component.

The medical component was subjected to a hot melt coater to be applied at 1 g/100 cm² on the support body, to obtain the inventive analgesic poultice by tentatively placing a removable silicon processed film.

(c) Test method

The inventive poultice and the reference poultice were compared with respect to their water evaporation rate.

The opposite side of the layer containing the medicament was contacted with 16 g of water. After 2 to 3 minutes' contact, the remaining water was simply wiped off and each adhesive was adhered to the right and left parts of a person's chest, respectively. Time course of water evaporation rate was determined based on the following formula:

$$\text{Evaporation rate} = (\text{Initial poultice weight} - \text{poultice weight after adhesion}) / \text{Initial poultice weight} \times 100$$